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NEW SOVIET PHARMACEUTICALS

(The following information is reprinted from Novyye Lekarstvennyye Sredstva (New Drugs) by Shass, published by Academy of Medical Science USSR, 1951.)

Dibasol /Dibazol/

An original Soviet synthetic drug which can be used as a means of restorative therapy in a number of diseases of the nervous system, and also as a vasodilative and spasmolytic agent.

It is a white, amorphous powder, soluble in water upon heating up to a concentration of 1:20. In boiling water, solutions of even higher concentrations can be obtained.

Dibasol solutions should be used in the heated state because Dibasol precipitates quickly as a sediment when the solution cools. Dibasol solutions show an acid reaction. The drug is nontoxic and has no cumulative effect when administered for prolonged periods.

Dibasol has come into extensive use in cases of poliomyelitis, mononeurites and, in particular, in cases of peripheral paralysis of the facial nerve in polyneuritis.

The course of Dibasol treatment is as follows: five to ten administrations of powder in doses of 0.005 g at the rate of one powder a day or every other day.

Dose for children: up to 1 year of age, 0.001 g; from 1 to 3 years, 0.002 g; from 3 to 8 years, 0.003 g; from 8 to 12 years, 0.004 g; above 12 years, 0.005 g.

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Dibasol is taken 2 hr before a meal or 2 hr after a meal.

The use of Dibasol is indicated in cases of hypertonia accompanied by pulsating headaches, buzzing in the ears, and paraesthesia. With the use of Dibasol, the above symptoms disappear, and this improvement is more lasting than the lowering of the blood pressure.

Dibasol shows a beneficial effect in stenocardiac diseases: as a matter of fact, it is more effective than nitroglycerine, and the effect is more protracted.

Dibasol is also indicated in cases of spastic conditions of the pylorus and the intestine.

In cases of hypertonia, internal administering of Dibasol in a dose of 0.03 to 0.05 g twice a day or subcutaneous injection of 1 to 2 ml of a 1% solution is recommended. The treatment is carried out for 12 to 14 days, but can be continued indefinitely, if necessary.

Highest daily dose: for treatment of diseases of the nervous system, 0.01 g (10 mg), for hypertonia, stenocardia, and spastic conditions of the gastrointestinal tract, 0.15 g (150 mg). Solutions for injections are made extempore. Precautionary measures according to List B [?] are taken during storage. The preparation is put on the market in powder form.

Dibasol was admitted for general medical use by the Pharmacological Committee, Ministry of Public Health USSR, as per Protocol No 18 of 29 October 1949.

Dimedrol

White crystalline powder, very soluble in water. Melting point 164-165° C. Synthetic antihistamine preparation; chemically, it is the dimethylaminoethyl ether of benzhydrol (diphenylmethanol). It is a histamine antagonist, prevents the development of experimental histamine shock, and weakens the spasms of the smooth muscles which are caused by histamine. In clinical practice, its use is recommended in cases of serum disease, nettle rash, hay fever, vasomotoric rhinitis, allergic conjunctivitis, keratitis, and a number of other eye diseases.

Dosages: for internal use, 0.05 to 0.01 g each, one to three times a day in powder form, capsules or tablets; intramuscularly, 0.02 to 0.05 g each per injection; intravenously 0.02 to 0.05 g of Dimedrol are dissolved in 75 to 100 ml of an isotonic sodium chloride solution and administered by the drop method in the course of 10 min.

There is a possibility of the occurrence of secondary effects (dizziness, headache, drowsiness, general weakness, nausea, vomiting). After administeration of the drug has been stopped, they disappear by themselves.

Dimedrol was admitted for general medical use by the Pharmacological Committee, Ministry of Public Health USSR, as per Protocol No 11 of 2 July 1949.

p-Aminosalycylic Acid (PASK) (4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid)

White crystalline powder having poor solubility in water (e.g., 2 g per liter). Shows acid reaction (pH = 3.5). In view of this fact, the sodium salt of p-aminosalicylic acid, which is easily soluble in water, is used for medical purposes. The solution of this salt is nearly neutral (pH slightly above 7). The drug has a bacteriostatic action against tuberculosis bacilli, but has no therapeutic action against infection by cocci and is not a febrifuge.

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Uses: in infiltrative processes in the stage of disintegration, or in absence of disintegration of lung tissue in those cases where artificial pneumothorax should not be applied; in subacute or chronic diffused processes in the stage of protracted infiltrative outbreaks with pronounced appearance of intoxication; in chronic cavernous-fibrous pulmonary tuberculosis in the infiltrative stage where the use of surgical therapy is impossible; in complications of pulmonary tuberculosis by inflammation of the throat and the intestines; in the presence of a pleural-pulmonary fistula (in the latter case, PASK should be administered intrapleurally for washing the pleural cavity).

In cases of tuberculosis of the lungs, PASK is administered internally in a total daily quantity of 12 g, given in four doses per day. Each dose of 3 g is administered half an hour before eating, and must be stirred up in one fourth glass of water.

For exhausted patients, the dose per day is reduced to 8 g. Patients who can tolerate the drug but on whom the usual dose has no satisfactory effect may be given increased daily doses of 14 to 16 g (4 g per dose).

The length of treatment with p-aminosalicylic acid powder is approximately 3 months.

For rinsing the pleural cavity, 200 to 400 ml of a 1% aqueous solution are used. The aqueous solution is either colorless or slightly yellowish. Prior to the rinsing, the solution is filtered. First a pinch of sodium bisulfite is added to it on a spatula tip for decolorizing.

The solution must be stored in a dark place in a well-closed container. The solution must not be heated, as the dissolved substance is destroyed upon heating. A Seitz filter is used for sterilizing it.

Treatment must be carried out under rigid medical control with analysis of the urine and the blood.

The treatment is occasionally accompanied by nausea and vomiting. In such cases, it is necessary to administer 0.3 g of calcined magnesia or one fourth to one half glass of milk each dose of PASK. In case of intolerance of the drug, its administration to the particular patient must be stopped.

PASK was admitted for general medical use by the Pharmacological Committee, Ministry of Public Health USSR, as per Protocol No 21 of 27 December 1949.

Silver Salt of Norsulfazole (Sulfathiazole)

Thick 15% suspension of the silver salt of norsulfazole. Color white, pH 3.5 to 4.5. It is obtained by the action of an aqueous solution of sodium norsulfazole (sodium sulfathiazole) on silver nitrate in a definite molecular ration. The drug is nontoxic.

Uses: dispersed as emulsion in a dilution of 1:10, 1:50 and 1:100 (locally) for painting the mucous membranes of the nose; as nose drops to be used once a day as a gargle for the throat, as an enema with a dilution of the pharmaceutical preparation (15% of the suspension) [7] corresponding to 1 g per 50 ml or 100 ml of cooled boiled water, applied through a catheter into the rectum once a day for 3 to 4 days in succession, to be used against dysentery. This treatment may be repeated, if required.

For diseases of the upper respiratory tract, it is used in a dilution of 1 g of substance per 50 ml of water, distilled or boiled. In spraying, use 2 to 3 ml of this solution two to three times a day, and in rinsing the throat, use 30 ml of solution three times a day. Used nasally, three to four drops are put into each nostril two to three times a day.

It is stored at 10 to 30° C in a dark place.

Shake before using. The solution remains usable for 1 year.

It was released by the Pharmacological Committee, Ministry of Public Health USSR, as per Protocol No 4, 12 March 1949, for treatment of acute catarrh of the upper respiratory tract, some cases of virus grippe /influenza/, and acute and chronic dysentery.

Teophedrine

Used for treatment of bronchial asthma (corresponds to the Czechoslovak drug Antastman).

It is put out in tablets weighing 0.7 g. The following substances enter into the composition of the tablets: theophylline, theobromine, phenacetin, caffeine, ephedrine, luminal, and a powder made of lobelia herbs and belladonna leaves.

Teophedrine is effective against asthma. It prevents paroxysms of choking when used prophylactically and checks paroxysms if taken after their onset.

It is administered in doses of one tablet, taken with water. In serious asthma attacks, two tablets may be given, but no more than four tablets per 24 hours.

It was admitted for general medical use by the Pharmacological Committee, Ministry of Public Health USSR, as per Protocol No 4, 12 March 1949.

Phenadon (hydrochloride of 6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone)

White crystalline powder of bitter taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, not soluble in ether. Melting point 236 to 236.5° C. Analogous to the foreign drugs amidon, dolophin, heptanone, adanone, diaminone, miadone, methadone, phiseptone, and others.

The drug is a powerful analgesic. It partly matches the properties of morphine, partly those of atropine, and in this respect approximates lidol (demerol). It is more toxic than morphine but does not cause nausea and vomiting, which are sometimes observed when morphine is administered. It does not cause dryness in the mouth, as atropine does.

It is used against pain syndromes of various origin, mostly in cases accompanied by spastic conditions of organs with smooth musculature. It is also used when applied against angiospasms.

It is administered internally (subcutaneous administration is painful) in doses of 0.002 to 0.005 g each, two to three times a day.

The drug has no secondary effects and is not habit forming.

It was admitted for general medical use by the Pharmacological Committee, Ministry of Public Health USSR, as per Protocol No 21, 17 December 1949.

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